

MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

MORE THOUGHTS UPON PRUNING.

Some time ago we gave an abstract of the theory of L. Young, Esq., of Springfield, Ky., in regard to pruning, viz.: that there were two systems or kinds of branches to a fruit tree—the wood-bearing system and the fruit bearing system—and that the fruit bearing system drew their nourishment from the wood or branches of the tree, in the same manner that the wood producing did from the roots; and that the tree was most productive and most healthy when these two systems were properly balanced, or in equilibrium.

In the last number of the Horticulturist, the same writer has further remarks upon his theory of pruning. Whether he is correct or not, in his theory, he certainly advances some very good ideas, and we here take the liberty to make further abstracts from his communication, and in the beginning we would impress upon our readers the following remark, which every one, upon a little reflection, will allow to be true, viz.: "However much the success of the unskilled and the negligent may seem at first with such a proposition, still I hold it to be true, that every stroke of the knife, every cut of a leaf, exerts its influence for good or for evil, and that he who prunes without object, or who, attempting to accomplish some design, is not assured that the cut he is making will accomplish such design, is employed in an exercise quite as likely to result in mischief as in advantage."

The above ideas seldom occur to those who are employed or employ themselves in pruning, and yet they must see that as every bud and branch and leaf have an individual influence, and in the aggregate a collective influence, the cutting or rubbing them off must of course have an opposite influence corresponding in degree.

Mr. Young also advances some ideas respecting the classification of certain trees and plants, which are worth the consideration of fruit growers. "Without attempting a scientific classification," says he, "I think trees and plants cultivated for their fruits, would admit of a rude division into three classes, viz.:

1st. Those which develop the blossom with or without an attendant system of leaves, before the budding and growth of the wood buds.

2d. Those performing the wood growth of the season, before the development and expansion of the blossom, and

3d. Those bearing fruit upon branches of the current year—those which branches continue to elongate after the blossom has been developed."

In the first class are the apple, pear, &c. In these he observes the fruit setting after the development of the leaves and branches of the wood system they begin to draw upon the circulation for subsistence, and are not only capable of competing for a share of the sap, but in excessive crops entirely suspend the wood growth.

In the second class are the quince, orange, &c. In these nature restores the possession of the wood system at the end of the crop.

In the third class are the chestnut, pecan nuts, &c. These bear when under cultivation—bear abortive fruits for many years before they come into successful bearing, if the annual growth be vigorous and luxuriant. The reason probably is, that their wood system, being stimulated by cultivation, robs and starves out the fruit and nuts, and they do not fall. Hence it is probable that if it were perceived that the wood system is growing luxuriantly after the fruit has become developed, pruning it down would check it and give the fruit a chance to get nourishment enough to fill out plump and solid.

Mr. Young illustrates the tendency of the wood system to rob the fruit system, by two branches of a grape vine—the fact of which many of our readers can attest to. If, says he, a single cluster each of grapes be permitted to grow upon two branches of equal vigor, upon any vine, and if one of these branches, being headed back to within one or two joints of the cluster, is kept free from suckers, while the other is left to grow at will, making a length of ten, fifteen or twenty feet—that at the season of maturity, the long branch will have diminutive berries, some shriveled, some ripe, some green; while the amputated branch will bear a broad-shouldered cluster, with berries, each one of which has pressed his neighbor so sorely for space that all have lost their rotundity.

These ideas are the results of observation, and will accord with those which have been gathered by many who have pursued similar observations, and are valuable guides in fruit culture.

INCREASE OF THE BOUNTY ON SILK.

The Legislature of this State, at the last session, passed a law doubling the bounty previously offered on cocoons and on reeled silk. The bounty is now ten cents for every pound of cocoons raised in this State, and one dollar for every pound of silk reeled from cocoons raised in this State. Whether this will have the desired effect to increase the attention of the people to the culture of silk, is a question which we cannot answer. That the white mulberry will grow in Maine, and yield abundant foliage for the silk worm—that the worm can be fed, cocoons formed, and silk reeled from them in Maine, are fixed facts. Nineteen or twenty years ago there was quite a stir in this State, as well as in many other States, in regard to silk culture among us. Many began the business—few persevered. In Maine, Gen. Norcross, of Livermore, Mr. Horrick, of Leeds, Mrs. Dr. Bowen, of Bloomfield, and Mr. Longley, of Norridgewock, are among those who have persevered, until the present day, and thereby demonstrated that the business can be done, and well done, in this State, and with a fair profit on the investment and labor.

A change in the tariff would probably have much more influence to increase the culture, pro-

vided it were high enough to make the cost of the imported article a little higher in the market than the home-made. There will probably be no change in the amount of duties on this species of manufacture.

The amount imported during the year ending July 1st, 1851, is large. We will give an abstract from the Treasurer's report, of the value of silk goods imported.

Silk piece goods,	\$22,178,379
Hosiery,	785,832
Sewing silk,	379,453
Tampered and embroidered,	1,367,063
Hats and bonnets,	77,376
Not specified,	960,699
Floss,	8,251
Raw silk,	448,198
Bolting cloths,	28,511
Silk and worsted goods,	1,773,076
	\$28,006,770

Making a total value of more than twenty-eight millions of dollars sent out of the country for this article alone.

WATERING PLACES BY THE WAYSIDE.

In Old Testament times, in the dry and thirsty regions of Asia Minor, wherever a well and thereby afforded a safe place for obtaining water was considered a public benefactor, and many of their names have been handed down to the present day. In this country, although abundant in springs and streams, the traveler often finds his horse suffering for drink, and there is no convenient place to water him. The last Legislature passed an act, the tendency of which is to induce the construction of such conveniences, and we would call the attention of farmers to it. It reads as follows:

"Sec. 1. Any person, in any city, town or plantation in this State, who shall construct and maintain, and keep in good repair, a watering trough beside the highway, and well supplied with water, the surface of which shall be at least two feet and a half above the ground, and made easily accessible for horses and carriages, shall be allowed by the city, town or plantation, three dollars out of its highway tax for each year he shall furnish the same; provided, if there shall be more than one person in any highway district or ward to furnish such watering trough, the aldermen of the city and the selectmen of the town or plantation shall decide where said watering place shall be located.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the Governor." [Approved, April 9, 1852.]

FURTHER REMARKS ON PRUNING.

Mr. Editor:—I notice in the last number of the "Farmer," a communication from friend Taber, of Vassalboro', and write these few lines to say, that I did by no means undertake to pronounce judgment upon all the varieties of fruit in my last letters on the subject, but designed merely to recommend the kinds well known, to myself and immediate friends, and to be first rate, both as to quality, size and profit. There are many other kinds well known to me, that are excellent, but not profitable, for many reasons—the principal one being "they bearers," so called.

I have no doubt that winter fruit, such as the Baldwin, Ribston Pippin, &c., enjoy at least a fortnight longer season on the seaboard, and get more thoroughly matured. Our frosts are perhaps as early in the fall, but not as heavy as far back from the sea, and in or near the valleys of our large fresh water rivers and streams. Our winters are not so severe on the trees and buds; for, when the mercury is at zero with us, it is generally at least 10 degrees below in Augusta. The Ribston is a perfect article from Freeport to Belfast, and superior, to my taste, a long way to the Baldwin, but needs and must have a heavy, rich loam.

The Roxbury Russet is a most profitable fruit, from its fine crops of sound fruit, and famous long keeping qualities, but far behind those I named for flavor, and is too dry to be called a first rate apple.

The sweet apples named by Mr. Taber, are all good, he says, but as I don't fancy a sweet apple, they somehow dropped out of my list. Excuse me, do. I consider the Rhode Island Greening the very best "universal apple" I know of. There is one before me now, waiting the end of this document, to be called again, for the thousandth time, a most excellent fruit. I know it is a most unpretending looking fruit, and therein it resembles the best of mankind; no glittering red and golden yellow, but sound to the heart nevertheless.

The pears vary much in different soils and locations. It is difficult to give a list of a dozen that will prove first rate everywhere. The Juliana is not cultivated in this vicinity, but it is an excellent pear. The Louise Bon de Jersey is in the front rank of fall fruit, and so would be the Bartlett, were the trees only as hardy and stout.

My design in writing as I have is, to awaken if I can more thought to these matters—to draw out the experience of others, and to haul altogether one way, and so accomplish something. I pretend not to be dictator and judge, but only a counselor at the bar; "e pluribus unum." Buy the books—plant the trees—plough deep, and cheat not the ground as you go along. Rely upon it, as you plant so shall you reap. Take it for granted, and don't waste time trying "to figure out" some other way.—But I must rest my apple! Good bye.

A. J., Jr.

Wiscasset, May 18th, 1852.

NOTE. The Ribston Pippin matures well in Kennebec, and, if planted on a heavy, rich clay loam, bears abundantly. We agree with our friend in regard to the R. I. Greening, but we think it is a little better in quality on the seaboard than far in the interior, although it bears well in either place. It was "born and bred" up on the seaboard, and of course is more at home where it can sniff the sea breeze. Eo.

How to Cook a Potato. Wash it well, but let there be no scraping. At the thickest end cut off a piece the size of a sixpence. This is the safety valve through which the steam escapes, and all vents in the skin are thereby prevented, just as the valve prevents a rupture in the steam boiler.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN. No. 4.

CUCUMBER. The cucumber has been cultivated from the earliest ages, and it is now a general favorite. It is much relished when eaten raw, and as a pickle for common use it is unrivaled. For the early crop, the seed should be sown in the hot-bed, on inverted sods, and transplanted in a warm situation when there is no danger from frost. For the principal crop, and for pickling, we would plant from the first to the middle of June. We have known a good crop raised from seed planted as late as the 4th of July. Four or five feet apart is the proper distance for the hills. They should be dug to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches, with about the same diameter, and these holes are to be filled with a liberal supply of well rotted manure mixed with the soil, or a compost of hen dung overbed by some rich, mellow loam. It is customary to elevate the hills a little. Drop five or six seeds in each hill. After the plants are out of danger from insects, they should be reduced to two or three of the most thrifty. The ground should be kept loose and free from weeds. When the vines begin to bear, the fruit should be removed carefully as soon as it has attained sufficient size, in order to secure greater productiveness. For seed select some of the best fruit, and let it remain on the vines until it turns yellow, after which it may be removed and kept in the sun for a few weeks, to ripen it thoroughly, when the seed may be washed from the pulp, and spread out to dry.

The striped bug is the worst enemy of all the varieties of squash, cucumber, melon, &c. Various methods have been recommended to protect the vines from its ravages. The vine-shield, a small frame made of thin boards, with a pane of glass at the top, is as effectual as anything. Substances which are offensive to the bugs have been applied in various ways, and with various degrees of success. Wood ashes, tobacco-dust, tansy, road-salt, charcoal-dust, air-slacked lime, and the offensive solution of hogn-dung have all been used. A writer in the Horticulturist makes a decoction of quassa, by pouring a gallon of boiling water on a pound of quassa chips. After twelve hours digestion, add six or eight gallons of water in which half a pound of glue has been dissolved. Apply the solution to the plants with a watering pot. The quassa water, in its strongest form, is perfectly harmless to nearly all vegetation, and especially of this tribe, which will enable the cultivator to increase his insect-disturbing power to any degree consistent with economy. Where the plants were wet with this solution, the ravages of the bugs ceased.

MELON. There are several varieties of the melon, but the method of cultivation required is nearly the same with all. A correspondent of the Horticulturist furnishes a very good article on the culture of the melon, which we abridge, as follows: "Firm, inverted sods, five inches square and two and three inches thick, were laid side and side over a well prepared hot-bed, and two seeds were inserted into each piece. The whole plane of these inverted sods was dusted over with rich mould or fine charred soil, which filled the interstices, and furnished a uniform surface to the seeds.

The permanent beds or hills in the open ground were thus prepared, at intervals of six feet from their centres. Circular holes were dug out of trenched ground to the depth of twenty inches and two feet, with diameters varying from two to four feet. The lower halves of the holes were filled with equal parts of clay loam and fresh manure. A compost was then formed of equal thirds of powdered manure, a barrel of Loil poudrette thoroughly incorporated with a cord of mud, and virgin earth, or decomposed turf. This was spread above the filled holes, forming hills, about five inches high with diameters of four feet. In previous years ripe manure was applied instead of poudrette, with less satisfactory results.

When the two earliest leaves of the seeds were fully developed, the sods were moved to their beds. Each sod was lifted with care, a broad trowel or sharp tin spade being the most efficient instrument for this purpose. Four sods were placed in each hill, about twelve or fourteen inches apart, forming the corners of a square, thus affording room for the free extension of the vines. If two plants were growing in a sod, as soon as the vigor of the major plant was determined, the weaker one was destroyed, allowing four vines to a hill.

Long litter has been my favorite mulch for years. This was freely applied until it filled the intervals between the hills quite close to the plants. The moisture of the earth was thus preserved, and, after a few rains, a clean, bleached surface of straw was furnished for the maturing melons. I have followed the practice, which has obtained with careful growers, of pinching off the first blossom buds, which undoubtedly adds to the increase of lateral shoots, the vigor of the whole plant, and the size of the fruit. The decoction of quassa, prepared as previously described, was used to prevent the ravages of the bugs. The plot of ground occupied by the melons measured 40 by 180 feet. Sixteen hundred melons were produced. Wyckoff's citron, (a cross between the nutmeg and citron.) Borneo, and the true citron, were the varieties grown. For water melons the same treatment was pursued, with excellent success. The hills, however, were made further apart. The citron melon commenced to ripen freely in 104 days from planting."

SQUASH. As the squash is quite sensitive to cold, and the seeds frequently fail to germinate if overtaken by cold and wet weather soon after being planted, it is best to delay the planting until the weather becomes settled and the ground tolerably warm. The hills may be formed similar to those recommended for melons. The hills should be from six to ten feet apart, each way, according to the variety cultivated. Three vines are quite enough for a single hill, and their leading shoots may be stopped, so as to induce the speedy formation of fruitful laterals. Keep the surface light and clean at all times, and draw a little soil around the stems for their support. The Autumnal Marrow is a very good variety; the Early Orange, the Acorn, the Canada, and the Large Green Striped are approved varieties.

HOUSE RAISING.

We copy the following from the Germanian Telegraph. "The ordinary method of propagating this excellent plant, is by cuttings, or by small sows from the sides of the main root, so divided by the knife of the operator, as to retain a portion of the crown on each set. The cuttings thus obtained, should be planted out in spring or fall. The soil should be deep, rich, and warm. A position by the side of the garden wall, with an eastern or southern exposure, is highly favorable. After the plants have commenced growing, a copious application of chip manure should be applied."

WHY WHEAT IS WINTER-KILLED.

Mr. Editor:—In your paper of April 23d, I noticed a communication from Harvey Sylvester, in which he says "Will you or some of your readers, through the Farmer, give me some information in relation to the winter-killing of grain, what kills it, and when does it die?" &c. In answer to which I will say, Have you not observed, when going out in a cold frosty morning in the month of October, that wherever the cattle have breathed on the clover that morning, the leaves were killed? I have noticed likewise that in the month of January, after it had been raining for a certain length of time on a good bed of snow, that there would be holes all over the top of it, formed by the water accumulating on the surface, and pouring through. Now I have raised winter grain for nine or ten years in succession, and I have ever observed in the spring, that my grain was killed in spots, and on further and more close examination, I have found that when the snow fell the ground, there would be spots of fog or mould, all over the ground, and that within the circumference of those spots of fog, the grain would be all winter-killed. Every leaf within that circumference would be killed, and every leaf, without that circumference, alive and green, whether connected with a root or not. So I conclude that the fog must be formed and the grain killed by the operation of water, drained through the snow during the first part of winter, when the ground is hard frozen, and that it is as effectually killed, when the water strikes it, as the clover leaves are by the breath of the cattle in the fall. And, if my position is correct, the grain is not killed by the intensity of cold, but by the too sudden transition from one state to another. My wheat is now killed in spots, that which is on dry ground equally with that which is under water or has been all the spring. Both the dry and the wet ground have been covered with snow all winter.

TILSTON SNOW.

Brownville, May 5, 1852.

NOTE. The above explanation or theory is ingenious, and seems to be borne out by observation. Ed.

For the Farmer.

FLAX AND FLAX COTTON.

Mr. Editor:—It has often been said that agricultural pursuits in Maine cannot be made profitable, because we have no staple article of cultivation. It may be so, but it is not conceded. Whether a farmer raises all he may want upon his farm, with a small surplus wherewith to pay his taxes, and to purchase articles of foreign production, or raises a staple crop and buys every thing consumed upon his farm, he will find at the end of the year that there will be but little difference in the balance of his accounts. But if a staple is wanted for cultivation, where can one be found better adapted to the habits of our farmers, or the soil upon which they labor, than the article above mentioned? The process of freeing the fibre from the plant and converting the flax into cotton, lately discovered by M. Clausen, and now rapidly extending itself into Middle and Western States, would seem to be worthy the attention of some of our enterprising and public spirited farmers. The flax seed itself will pay for all the expenses of cultivation here as well as in the State of New York, and some of the Western States, where it is cultivated only for the seed; and that a pound of flax cotton can be produced as cheap as a pound of cotton, seems to be a well established fact. Its durability, when wrought into cloth, is much greater, and it is also more healthy and a better conductor of the perspirable matter from the body. Let the article of flax cotton be once introduced into our cotton factories, in the place of cotton, and it will do more for the extinction of slavery than all the cotton produced, by making the culture of cotton unprofitable. That it will have this effect no reasonable man will for a moment doubt. There is a much larger field for the cultivation of flax than there is for cotton, and there are more manufacturing people in Europe interested in its culture than there are in this country, and greater exertions are being made to extend its cultivation there, and for the very purpose, too, of rendering themselves independent of cotton growers, being pretty well satisfied that neither India, Egypt, or South America will yield them a supply, independent of this country. AGRICOLA.

For the Maine Farmer.

HOW TO KILL BRAKES—COLD BARN YARDS.

Mr. Editor:—I wish to tell that young farmer, who equires the best method to kill brakes, how to do it. Now then twice in June. The sap runs freely in June, and moving them at that time will kill them. Which grass, cockle weed, ground to winter grain—yellow weed by pasturing with sheep on the ground.

I wish to say a word about cold barn yards. I once, while traveling, put up at a private house. Going out in the evening, I found the cattle in the yard on the move from one end of the yard to the other, and very uneasy. There were 17 head of them, and no chance for more than four or five to lay down except in the mud and water. During the night they got the bars down, and destroyed half an acre of corn. This man had, during the season, to east three of his oxen, in order to cure the stub-out, which was brought on by lying in the cold dirt. The same person lost a young ox by the bloody murrain, and five steers in two years, in consequence, as I think, of their lying in that sink of a yard. OBSERVER.

AMERICAN TEA.

Dr. Junius Smith writes from Greenville, S. C., that he has received a fresh supply of teas from China, and expresses high satisfaction at the result of his experiments in the culture of tea in America.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

BY MARY S. LUCK.

Fall many a hard bath sing in verse
The Farmer's happy lot;
Hark! how the jingling house she spends
Within his humble cot.
He'll not count his blessings o'er,
Or say which crown his life;
I'll tell you truly best is she
Who is the Farmer's wife.
She carries not the weary Miss
Who meets her with a frown,
Nor asks for colder wardrobe than
Her rustic, homely gown.
She is content to spin and weave,
Make puddings, pies and cake;
And learns her daughters thus to do,
That they good wives may make.
Her pantry well she keeps of all
The epicure could wish;
Her table, too, grows with the load
Of many a wholesome dish—
Good cheese and butter, pork and beans,
Pudding and pumpkin pie,
Her centre-table made up, just right,
Of corn meat mixed with rye.
Her daughters, with their rosy cheeks,
Add tenderness to her joys;
White teeth and smiles are added by
The farmer and his boys.
She asks not for a loquacious lot,
Nor higher sphere in life,
But feels that she is best placed,
To be a Farmer's wife.
Come all ye fair ones, then, who wish
Life's flowery path to tread,
Scorn not the honest sows of toil
Who labor for their bread,
But strive to be the favored one,
The one whose future life
Is crowned with joys which fill the heart
Of every Farmer's wife.
New Vineyard, May 1852.

HOW FRIEND HACKER RAISES CALVES.

The Maine Farmer of last week contains an article from a correspondent, about raising calves, in which two methods are spoken of; one is to let the calf run with the cow four months; and the other is to take it from the cow when a few days old, and bring it up by hand. If the milk is not worth much the former is probably the best way in which a calf can be raised, but near a market where milk will sell, or butter and cheese will fetch a good price, the calf would cost three or four times as much as he would sell for when four months old.

But the plan of taking the calf from the cow when only a few days old, is a bad one. I never saw a good calf that was so raised.

I once raised a calf as follows:
Let it have as much milk as it would suck twice a day—placed within its reach, a smooth wooden trough in which a cup full of milk was put each morning. The trough being daily washed clean to keep it sweet. In a few days the calf learned to drink without further trouble. Then the quantity of milk put into the trough was gradually increased, and that drawn immediately from the cow gradually diminished. As soon as the calf would drink well, a handful of Indian meal was given in each mess of milk. The meal settled to the bottom, but the calf soon learned to eat it. Shortly, where they can be had, would probably be better. Then a handful of green grass was cut daily, and placed within its reach, also, a little fine hay, and two or three raw potatoes cut up, were daily given. Before the calf was three weeks old it would eat on all these articles as heartily as the cow. Water was then kept within its reach. It was, by that time, entirely weaned from the cow, and after three weeks of age, the quantity of milk given in the trough was gradually decreased, until at six weeks of age it was turned into a pasture, and would feed and drink just as though it knew how, and grew on without shrinking through the summer, its coat of hair continuing bright and glossy when weaned.

I have seen hundreds of calves raised or kept alive as follows: Give them "two teats," tie or pen them up in the barn—place no water near them of any kind within their reach—when six weeks of age turn them into a poor pasture—in a few days they will look as though they had been scoured through a brush fence—if they don't die in the winter nor the lice kill them in the spring, you will be sure to have miserable cows, and oxen not worth keeping. This method of raising cattle is pursued by scores where I have traveled, and such farmers deserve to be poor, as they usually are.

The calves are half starved till six weeks of age, and then suddenly weaned, without knowing how to eat or drink, or being at all prepared for so sudden and great a change in food. Half the cows in Portland, and indeed in all parts of the State, look as though they were raised in this way.

VINEGAR FROM BEETS.

Good vinegar is an almost indispensable article in every family, many of which purchase it at a considerable annual expense; while some use but a very indifferent article; and others, for want of a little knowledge and little industry, go without. It is an easy matter, however, to be at all times supplied with good vinegar, and that too without much expense. The juice of one bushel of sugar beets, worth twenty-five cents, and which any farmer can raise without cost, will make from five to six gallons of vinegar, equal to the best made of cider or wine. Grate the beets, having first washed them, and express the juice in a cheese-press, or in any other ways which a little ingenuity can suggest, and put the liquor into an empty barrel; cover the bung-hole with gauze and set it in the sun, and in 12 or fifteen days it will be ready for use. [Farmer & Mechanic.

WORTH KNOWING. A young lady, while in the country some years ago, stepped on a rusty nail which ran through her shoe and into her foot. The inflammation and pain was of course very great, and lockjaw apprehended. A friend of the family, however, recommended the application of a beet, taken fresh from the garden and pounded fine to the wound. It was done, and the effect was beneficial. Soon the inflammation began to subside, and by keeping on the crushed beet, changing it for a fresh one as its virtue seemed to become impaired, a speedy cure was effected. Simple but effective remedies like this should be known to every one.

SAVING MANURE.

J. N. Smith, of South Walpole, Mass., is the last No. of the Plough, Loom & Anvil, makes the following remarks relative to manures.

"The subject of manures, although it has been thoroughly discussed in agricultural prints, and ideas concerning it float before the people, yet in regard to that there is room for great improvement. It is the farmer's mine of wealth, and the main object of the successful farmer should be to retain all its value, and apply it to the best advantage in raising the most profitable crops. The process of intermixing peat, mud, or loam with manure, is of recent origin; and there are very few probably at the present day who use sufficient quantities of the former to preserve all their manure, and thereby render it most suitable for the production of any crop. My manner of proceeding, in regard to manure, is this: I usually cart about thirty horse-loads of loam into my yard, to be spread, to save the urine and droppings of my cattle. In the summer and fall, or at all times when not frozen, I proceed to the yard with my shovel every morning, and fling the droppings of the cattle into heaps, which I cover over with fresh mud, and then the yard once or twice a week; this, frequently flung over, and afterwards mixed with that on the bottom of the yard, which is well saturated with urine, makes a very valuable manure, and also saves all the valuable parts of it. Manure in the winter, in the cellar, should be well mixed with loam, when not frozen too hard to prevent using to advantage. I usually spread two or three horse-loads of loam per week on my manure in the barn cellar. My stock numbers eight. By adding this quantity, the manure is much improved for any crop. This, in my opinion, the cheapest and best method of managing my manure. What further remarks I have to make on this, and also in regard to some experience in relation to cultivation of different crops for profit, I find it necessary to reserve for another communication, if it would be desired.

RAISING CALVES—A NEW METHOD.

While on a short visit to the farm of Mr. D. M. Crowell, of this town, a few days ago, our attention was drawn to a plan of raising calves for early sale, which to us in this section of the country, has the appearance of novelty, and seems worthy of the consideration of stock growers. Mr. Crowell took ten calves (all heifers) last spring, and commenced feeding them on sour milk at a few days old, keeping them on the same kind of food during the summer, taking good care to feed them uniformly, but not very abundantly, so as to keep them growing thriftily, without forcing to rapidly. In the fall they were put in the stables, and fed on hay, and a little meal, increasing the quantity of the latter gradually, with a view of fitting them for beef in the spring, at one year old or a little under. These ten calves now look like young oxen, and are estimated to weigh about 500 lbs., each, alive.

[N. Y. Farmer.

APPLYING GUANO.

You will confer a favor by informing me what quantity of Peruvian Guano should be applied per acre to Indian corn, and also the most approved method of application. Very respectfully yours,
Country, R. I. SAM'L D. BOWEN.

Two or three hundred pounds to an acre is usually considered enough—perhaps corn, which will bear much manuring, might have 400 lbs. We should, however, prefer not giving so much, and applying at the same time one-half the usual amount, more or less, of common yard-manure, more especially if the ground is not already well supplied with vegetable matter.

The best mode is to mix it thoroughly with several times its bulk of peat, or with soil which contains much mould, and let it remain several days before applying, when it may be treated as rich compost. If, from necessity, it must be applied alone, it should be sown in damp or rainy weather, and well harrowed into the soil. It may be then plowed under to a moderate or slight depth. [Albany Cultivator.

NOT EASY TO BEAT. Under this head, the Lockport Courier says:—"Geo. S. Welton who resides on Beach Ridge, in the town of Pendleton in this country, raised from one acre of land, in three successive years, the following large crops: First year 84 bushels of shelled corn; second year, 80 bushels; third year, 93 bushels. The last crop was taken off the ground, and it was sowed to wheat, the last of Sept. The following season there was harvested forty-six and a half bushels of Soules' wheat from the same acre, weighing 63 pounds per bushel. The land is of gravel or sand." Niagara is an exceedingly fertile country, and is surpassed by hardly any other in the State in the growing of some kinds of produce. Much of our finest fruit is the production of Niagara county.

BUSINESS NECESSARY. The experience of all demonstrates that a regular systematic business is essential to the health, happiness, contentment, and usefulness of man. Without it he is uneasy, unsettled, miserable and wretched. His desires have no fixed aim, his ambition no high and noble ends. He is the sport of visionary dreams and idle fancies—a looker-on where all are busy, a drone in the hive of industry; a moper in the field of industry and labor. If such were the lot of the feeble and helpless only, it were less to be deplored; but it is often the doom and curse of those who have the power to do, without the will to act, and who need that quality which makes many others, but the want of which unmakes them—the quality of vigor and resolution. Business is the grand regulator of life.

FRUIT TREES. At Rochester, N. Y., last year, the sales of fruit trees, from the nurseries, amounted to \$350,000. In addition to the above, the Boston Transcript remarks that the sales in Boston for the same period were very large, and adds: "Hundreds of thousands of fruit trees, with the names of the best varieties attached, are turned into the growing earth annually. Yet the best fruit is higher in price than it was 40 years ago, and the supply not equal to the demand."

ANGORA WOOL. Of the beautiful Angora wool there was exported from Turkey, last year, about 1,600,000 pounds. It cannot be had now at Angora under eight pence, or 33 cents the pound.

MULES ON THE FARM.

We have recently seen several statements which go to favor the substitution of mules for horses upon the farm, on the score of their superior activity, strength, hardiness, cheapness of keeping, freedom from disease, longevity, &c., &c., and we have no doubt but that these claimed advantages are well established.

We find that the number of mules in this region is not only increasing upon the farm, but that for terms and marketing they are rapidly multiplying. We inquired of a friend, a few days ago, who constantly uses a medium-sized pair of mules, both on and off the farm, what he considered their advantages over horses. He promptly stated, that though the first cost was higher than horses, having paid \$250 for the pair, they were much harder, equally strong, and that the pair required no more to keep them than one large horse. He also got more work out of them, but they required kind treatment, and would not submit to abuse.

If they answer all the purposes of the horse, with the saving of one-half in their keep, say thirty per cent. in their longevity, and twenty per cent. in their greater exemption from disease—we should judge that the advantages they present over the noble horse, are manifold and important. [Germanstown Telegraph.

DWARF FRUIT TREES.

Whether a very extensive introduction of dwarf fruit trees will succeed so well in this country as some anticipate, until those generally who plant trees learn to give them better cultivation than they now commonly receive, dwarfs indispensably requiring good treatment. And yet they may prove better adapted to some soils than trees on common stock. Dwarf pears have in various instances withstood the severity of winter, or made fine growth, in localities where trees on pear stocks have perished or not flourished. Lindley found that in the chalky soil at Rouen, the cherry stock was languid and sickly, while it was healthy and vigorous on the Mahaleb stocks. Would not this stock be worthy of trial in those portions of the Western States where the cherry has proved so difficult of culture? [Alb. Cult.

CURE FOR POISON.

Samuel Gardner, a correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman, writes as follows: "I saw a statement in your paper last spring, recommending spirits turpentine for the cure of poison. No doubt this may be very good. I poison myself by Ivy or Mercury. I take potato leaves, rub them in the hand to start the juice, and apply them to the itching part. The raw potato scraped I have used with success when slightly affected in the fall. I was informed that the potato leaf cured a person who had tried, he said, almost everything."

POWER OF MACHINERY.

Horace Mann thus sums up the advantages of modern inventions: "One boy, with a four-horse machine, will make more paper in a twelvemonth than all Egypt could have made in a hundred years during the reign of the Pharaohs. One girl, with a power-press, will strike off books faster than a million scribes could copy them before the invention of printing. One man with an iron foundry, will turn out

New and Desirable Goods.

THE subscribers have this day received a
choice stock of **RICH GOODS**, to which they
invite the attention of customers, consisting of every
style of

Fashionable Dress Goods,
Travellers, Berage de Laines, (small figures and choice
style) Berage, Fournis Climis, Wool de Laines,
Tulle, and Ginghams, of every description; French
travellers, with bands, **MOURNING GOODS**; HOUSE
RICH GOODS; Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Double
Kerseys and Vestings. Goods for Boys' wear, in great
variety. **GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.**

May 4, 1852. 19 W. J. KILBURN & CO.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
MARTIN DOWLING, Merchant.

one door north of E. G. DOE'S store, and
opposite the Post Office, Water Street, respectfully
ask the patronage of his old friends and the public
and he hopes to render every satisfaction to those
who please to favor him with a call. He will be
ready on hand a good assortment of CLOTHES,
HATS, SHOES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c. Also,
ready Made Clothing, from his own
Establishment,
FOR THE BEST WORKMEN. Also, GENTS'
FISHING GOODS. 3m3d May 18,

one door north of E. G. DOE'S store, and
opposite the Post Office, Water Street, respectfully
ask the patronage of his old friends and the public
and he hopes to render every satisfaction to those
who please to favor him with a call. He will be
ready on hand a good assortment of CLOTHES,
HATS, SHOES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c. Also,
ready Made Clothing, from his own
Establishment,
FOR THE BEST WORKMEN. Also, GENTS'
FISHING GOODS. 3m3d May 18,

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.
The Superintendent School Committee of Weymouth will meet at the house of S. POWERS, in Weymouth, the last Saturday in May, at 1 o'clock, to examine such Teachers as may propose to teach in the Weymouth schools during the coming summer.

Per order of the Comm
East Windsor, May 10, 1852.

CONY FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will co
on Monday, June 7, and continue eleven week
in charge of its present Instructors, Mr. & Mrs. H
VELCH. An extensive Philo-sophical and Chem
Laboratory will be in readiness for the next term.
The class of Botany will receive particular attention d
the term. Lectures will be given on this and o
subjects without charge.

The Board will be furnished at very reasonable r
half the tuition of students out of town is paid
postage.

J. H. WILLIAMS,
Augusta, May 10, 1852.

HALLOWELL ACADEMY.
THE SUMMER TERM of the Hallowell Academy will commence on *MONDAY*, May 17th, 1852, under the personal instruction of Mr. *H. W. WITHERINGTON*.
May 1, 1852. 3w19 *H. W. PAINE,*

CHINA ACADEMY.
J. WALKER, A. B., still continues in the office of *J. W. WALKER*, as Principal of this Institution. The Summer Session will commence on the *FIRST MONDAY* of *JUNE*, 1852, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
April 30, 1852. 19 *EBEN'R SHAW,*

MCCORMICK'S PATENT
VIRGINIA REAPER AND MOW

NIE subscriber proposes selling the above machine upon the following *Terms of Warranty*, viz: The machine is well made, of good material, not liable to rust, and durable with proper care, and that the purchaser shall have one bushel of Grain per hour of *work better* than any other mowing machine, and the machine warranted to cut one and one fourth bushel of grain per hour, and do its work as well, and as fast on good ground, on smooth land, (whether level or uneven) as ordinary mowing—otherwise the purchaser is under obligation to pay for the machine.

Price for Reaper and Mower, \$150; price for Mower only, \$105—payable after a satisfactory trial of 30 or further particulars, address (post paid)

A. S. HAGER, Gen. Agent for New England
Proctorville, VI., April 26, 1852.

SEEDS! SEEDS!
LONG ORANGE and White Field Carrot Seed
Bagna and Long Blood Beet Seed—for sale
bund; together with a large assortment of FRESH
SEEDS. For sale low by
JOHN MEANS & SON, Market
May, 1852.


the said and prices were lost.
It is to caution all persons against buying
I shall claim to receive the amount of the said
BENJAMIN
Belgrade, Me., May 7, 1852.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
CHARLES P. FREEMAN & CO.
(Late Freeman, Hodges & Co.)
Importers and Jobbers, 144 Broadway
Door South of Liberty Street, New York
I HAVE now on hand, and will be receiving daily
the season, *New Goods*, direct from the
manufacturers, and *cash Auctions*, *rich fashions*
Silk Millinery Goods. Our stock of *Rich*
embrises every variety of the latest and most
designs imported.

Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for export, from our own designs and patterns, and styled accordingly. We have a large stock of Cash, at low prices, and a large quantity of American goods offered. All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money and make selections from our great variety of *rich cheap goods*.


Ribbons rich for Bonnets, Caps, Bashes and Belts; Silks, Batines, Crapes, Lisses and Tarletons; Cuffs, Collars, Chemisettes, Capes, Berthas, Habillees, Edgings and Insertings; Embroidered Lace, and Hemstitch Cambric Hdaks; Bionds, and Embroidered Laces for Caps; Embroidered Shawls, Mantillas and Veils; Honiton, Mechlin, Valenciennes, and Brussels Laces; English and Woven Mynra, Lisle Thread and Cotton Laces; Kid, Lisle Silk and Sewing Silks, Gloves and Mitts; French

The Splendid Young Horse French

 THIS Horse will stand the ensuing week at the Stable of AMBROSE HOVEY, Augusta, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesday days and Fridays, and at the stable of J. C. Augustus, Saturdays. Persons wishing to improve of Horses, will do well to call and examine. French, as his owner is confident that, for good reason, is un surpassed by any Horse of his age in the French Tiger is 5 years old, stands 17 hands high, dark sorrel color, and weighs 1200 lbs. He was a celebrated Horse French Tiger, and his dam

the best messenger mares in the country. To
 August, May 12, 1892.

MESSENGERS.

 It is an established fact that all the trotting horses in the New England States have originated from this blood stock, which are Lady Suffolk, Lady Swam, Independence, Bay Boston, Zachary Taylor, Tom Benton, Washington, and numerous other trotters. That it is important, if farmers have good colts, to breed from blood horses—that is, colts—has been decided by most competent judges. The first trotting race, a company here in August, the Bush Messenger and John R. Drayton, selling prices, belittles them as the worst blood

ones of this breed in the State. Bush Messenger
nvel a 2.50 qt. Hela is a most beautiful gray, and
nister. J. B. Duntion is a great roaster, and he
tro fast. Their stock has been sold at great
one hundred and fifty to one thousand dol
veral, in this County, have been sold for five
dollars each, the past season. Bush Messenger &
Duntion are owned by HIRAM REED &
Augusta.

Wrought Collars.—W. J. KILB, CO. have just received a large and beautiful assortment of Wrought Collars, which they will sell at

YERMAN, FRENCH, and ENG. BROADC
 warranted not to fade, at
 May 3, 1852. 19 W. J. KILBURN &

Milliner's Shop to be Let.
 THE Shop over the North Wayne Scythe Co
 Variety Store, at Fayette Mills, recently o
 Mrs. R. VIRGIN & CO., and doing a good
 business Reasonable. Application should be made
 daily at the Counting Room of the Company
 ore. 191f April 30

ORANGE CARROT and RUTA BAGA SEED
 by the pound. DILLINGHAM & TITC

VINE PAINT—for sale by
19 **DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB**

ORANGES and LEMONS—just received and
by the box or retail, by **CUSHING & BLISS**

FRESH FIGS—just received and for sale by
May 3, 1852. 19 **CUSHING & BLISS**

BERMAN LEECHES—just received by
19 **CUSHING & BLISS**
